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APPLICATION NO.	FIL	ING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/731,438	12	2/10/2003	Hayato Kikuchi	107348-00385	5147
4372	7590	04/20/2006		EXAMINER	
ARENT FO		4 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	ALSOMIRI, ISAM A		
1050 CONN SUITE 400	1050 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 400				PAPER NUMBER
WASHING	WASHINGTON, DC 20036			3662	
				DATE MAILED: 04/20/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/731,438	KIKUCHI, HAYATO				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Isam Alsomiri	3662				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timed within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 Fe	ebruary 2006.					
2a)⊠ This action is FINAL . 2b)☐ This	·					
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or						
Application Papers						
9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 12 October 2003 is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	a) \square accepted or b) \square objected drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). lected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s)	_					
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:					

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi US005731779A in view of Arita et al. US006122040A. Kikuchi discloses in figures 1-9 a moving body transmitter and receiver axis adjusting system, comprising: a transmitter and receiver 11 mounted on a moving body, the transmitter and receiver transmitting a detection signal in a predetermined scanning area and receiving, as a reflected signal, the detection signal reflected from an object 2; a reference reflecting body 2 placed in a predetermined position relative to the moving body, the reference reflecting body reflecting the detection signal; automatic adjusting means for setting a detection area included in the scanning area and narrower than the scanning area, the automatic adjusting means capable of adjusting the detection area within the scanning area, wherein the reference reflecting body is positioned on an object detection axis of the detection area (see Abstract, figures 1-9). Kikuchi is silent about having an informing means for informing of a deviation between the object detection axis and the reference reflecting body that exceeds an area adjustable by the automatic adjusting means. Arita teaches a similar system for adjusting an axis of a range finder including the claimed informing means (see col. 16 lines 35-60). It would

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have been obvious to modify Kikuchi's system to include the informing means so the operator would not assume that the auto adjustment is working.

Claims 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kikuchi US005731779A in view of Arita et al. US006122040A as applied to claims 1 and 3 above, and further in view of Kikuchi US006119067A. The combination of Kikuchi '779 and Arita is silent about the transmitter and receiver being mounted on the moving body via manual adjusting means to adjust a deviation between the reference reflecting body and the object detection axis that exceeds the area adjustable by the automatic adjusting means. Kikuchi '067 teaches the claimed manual adjusting means. It would have been obvious to modify Kikuchi '779 in view of Arita and Kikuchi '067 to include the manual adjusting means to correct the problem when the auto system does not work.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed February 1st 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding claims 1-4, applicant argues that "Kikuchi "779 does not teach or suggest informing of the extent to which a deviation between the object detection axis and reference reflecting body exceeds an adjustable area, or to which a portion of the detection area extends outside the scanning area if such a case arises as a result of the auto aiming" and "Arita fails to teach or suggest informing of the extent to which a deviation between the object detection axis and reference reflecting body

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exceeds an adjustable area, or to which a portion of the detection area extends outside the scanning area if such a case arises as a result of the auto aiming". In response, is it no clear what is not being taught by the combination and Kikuchi and Arita from applicant's arguments. The applicant admits on page 7 of the remarks "Applicant respectfully notes Arita teaches determining adjustment is possible when the detection area is within a detection allowable area, the detection area being changed to a proper position by changing inside parameters. If it is determined that the axis deviation cannot be adjusted by the detection area being not located within the detection allowable area, a driver or worker is informed of such a development and the control of making a vehicle chase a preceding vehicle is forcibly stopped and rendered inoperable". This admittance by it self reads on the broad claim language "informing means for informing of a deviation between the object detection axis and the reference reflecting body that exceeds an area adjustable by the automatic adjusting means" (claim 1) or "informing means for informing of the extent to which the detection area is outside the scanning area as a result of the adjustment by the automatic adjusting means". The terms "deviation" or "extent" can be read broadly as a "0" or "1" values, meaning "adjustable" or "not adjustable". Therefore, the rejections are maintained.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Isam Alsomiri whose telephone number is 571-272-6970. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00-5:00.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Tarcza can be reached on 571-272-6979. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Isam Alsomiri

April 16, 2006

THOMAS H. TARCZA SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Momes A. Jarrey

TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600